initiatives taken by the Government. The traffic pattern on Indian roads is highly heterogeneous and is responsible for vehicular pollution as well as adversely affecting the traffic system. Further, 23 metro cities contribute 35 percent of the total motor vehicles in the country.

(b) and (c) Various steps taken by the Government to regulate traffic management and contain vehicular pollution are mentioned below:—

- Bharat Stage III emission norms have been made applicable in 11 mega cities, namely, National Capital Region, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Bangalore, Ahmedabad, Hyderabad/Secunderabad, Kanpur, Pune, Surat and Agra) ***w.e.f.*** 01.04.2005 whereas Bharat Stage II emission norms have been made applicable in rest of the country. These norms would be made stricter ***w.e.f.*** 01.04.2010.

- Pollution Under Control norms for in-use vehicles have been made stricter ***w.e.f.*** 01.10.2004

- Restriction on the entry of trucks as well as interstate buses during peak traffic timings.

- Diversion of all interstate trucks and buses through by-pass roads thereby reducing congestion in the main city.

- Augmentation of infrastructure *i.e.* construction of flyovers, bridges, road networks and broadening of existing roads.

- Introduction of Bus Rapid Transport System (BRTS) in Delhi for the segregation of the traffic mix and uniform flow of the traffic.

- Restriction on entry of vehicles in very crowded market places like Chandni Chowk and Karol Bagh in Delhi.

- Procurement of state-of-art violation detection equipment system like vehicle speed detection cameras etc.

- Implementation of bus lane system and automated toll collection for buses.

- Regular conduction of mass awareness programme for encouraging public transport system, car pooling and fuel saving tips.

- Augmentation of mass rapid transport system (MRTS) all over the country in time-bound manner.

Waste in Hindon river

†1899. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:
SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn towards the survey report titled 'Hindon ki vyatha-Katha' issued by Tarun Jal Vidyapeeth of Rajasthan according to which chemical waste of several industrial units such as cigarette, sugar, steel, electricity, wine, milk

powder, paper, paper board *etc.*, situated near, around the river Hindon is flown into the Hindon river and waste from the drainage is also being thrown into it;

(b) whether it is also a fact that due to this waste the water of the river Hindon is neither drinkable nor fit for irrigation; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to improve the situation and to prevent waste to be flown in the river?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Wastewater discharge from industries as well as domestic sources is a major cause of pollution in rivers. Under the Centrally sponsored scheme of Yamuna Action Plan (YAP) Phase-I, the towns of Saharanpur, Muzzafarnagar, Ghaziabad and Gautam Budhnagar located along Hindon, which is a tributary of river Yamuna, have been covered. Pollution abatement works pertaining to interception, diversion and treatment of sewage, low cost sanitation, improved wood crematoria, afforestation, public participation and awareness, *etc.* and amounting to Rs. 159.35 crore have been implemented in these four towns to reduce the domestic pollution load in river Hindon. A sewage treatment capacity of 269.5 million liters per day (mld) has been created in these towns under YAP Phase-I. Under the ongoing YAP Phase-II, schemes relating to institutional strengthening of the concerned local bodies, preparation of Master Plans and Detailed Project Reports for sewerage as well as public participation and awareness are under implementation in the four towns.

As per the information received from Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board (UPPCB), out of the 108 major water polluting industries discharging their waste water directly into river Hindon, 107 industries have installed effluent treatment plants and one unit has been closed down by UPPCB. Notices have been issued by UPPCB to 1 distillery unit, 5 sugar mills and 4 industrial units to comply with various pollution control norms.

As per the norms, no surface water is utilised for drinking without treatment and/or disinfection. As per report of UPPCB, the water of river Hindon is fit for irrigation.

Dense forest land

1900. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any action plan to make existing forest land dense and bring more area under forest in view of impending threat of global warming;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) to (c) In the National Action Plan on Climate Change announced by the Government, a National Mission for a 'Green India' has been mooted as one of the eight missions to *inter alia* help counter the effects of climate change through afforestation